

The Confederate.

D. K. MOORE, A. H. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Poinsett's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The Legislature.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Holden and the single isolated organ that he has, will forbear to continue the impression that Gov. Vance has become what they call a *Deconstructive*; and that they, Mr. Holden and his attendant, embody what they call CONSERVATIVES. And the more impudent and brazen the assertion and the claim become, so the more is it to be expected that "the couple" will put them forth. For however the gold mines of North Carolina have failed, and the copper; whatever of doubt may rest on those of iron and coal; here is a mine of brass and impudence, without parallel in the history of any man whose sensibility lay in his heart, placed as Mr. Holden is before the people of the State, would be glad to hide in the obscurity, corner of creation; but for all we can see, no impression that ruffles vanity, has breathed its disturbing influence upon him.

But we did not set out to discuss the politician Mr. Holden; we were led into these remarks by the gross and persistent presence of associating Gov. Vance, politically, with the Confederate party; when the partisan companions of the Governor have scarce left the same atmosphere breathable.

We do not complain of the repulsive manner by which the vote of confidence in the President of the Confederacy was again and again put off, until the sets could no longer evade, what they should in the first instance have regarded as a privilege—for this was a party manoeuvre, by which to test what strength Mr. Holden possessed, and God knows it showed weak enough for him. Five in all, we believe, are the "pall bearers," who bear his corpse. There are, indeed, mourners who are sorry for his death; but they mourn not as those without hope, looking as they do to supply his place, for all the purposes that they cherished him. But the fact was clearly disclosed, that of the members of the Legislature who will take the stump this summer, with an almost entire unanimity Mr. Holden will be opposed. This is a barometer of popular feeling as true as quicksilver.

We do not complain of the *habeas corpus* repeal move. This was all for party, so far as the Legislature was concerned; and we were aware of Gov. Vance's views taken long ago on the subject.

What has most shaken our support of Gov. Vance, is the action of his friends on the exemption of State officers: the gross disregard of the authority of Congress, and the contempt of its judicious action, by which, we fear, the cause is to lose the aid of a large class, who ought to be required to render aid, and the soldier is to be deprived of a reinforcement that he ought to have had.

The Legislature has not met the wishes of Gov. Vance in this matter, as we hope and believe. We have every confidence, that, when out of respect to the legislative body then sitting, in deference to its previous legislation, he desired some guide for his action under the law of Congress; we say we believe Gov. Vance anticipated some such legislation as would enable him to meet the just claims of the soldiers and the country, and at the same time to maintain the rights and interests of the State.

To the Legislature belongs the responsibility, by which the Governor is, we fear, obliged to certify out of the service a large reinforcement.

But what has, most fixed our estimate of the Legislature, and still further inspired our hostility to the Conservative party, as a political organization, was what is called the "Personal Liberty Bill" of Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, whom Mr. Holden has long ago fixed as the associate of Giddings, Tuck, Tomkins, and abolitionists and Tories generally. This "personal liberty bill" is, as we understand it, a down-right act of nullification, and will, we believe, subject any man to execution for treason, who attempts to put it in force. We hope Mr. Boyden may be detained for the purpose, when the case arises.

But how does all this leave us with regard to Gov. Vance? We are frank to confess, it leaves us galled and annoyed, by the provocations which a narrow-minded partisanship chose to inflict; but it leaves the question still open, whether we are to have a patriot, who will faithfully stand by the country, or one who is already convicted of meditating and endeavoring to effect its destruction, by treacherous plots and combinations.

Nor do we see any probability of an intervening object, which would attract our political affinities, and at the same time fill the measure of our patriotic wishes. As the matter stands, all that we see is, that we must draw still more largely on our forbearance—with still more determination subdue political aversion, and vote for country under the guidance of patriotism, as represented in Gov. Vance against Mr. Holden.

The Richmond Examiner of Tuesday, says it was reported on good authority, that Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, or was about to do so.

The Richmond Examiner has gathered some interesting points of information from a party who returned from a tour in the North, where nothing was talked of but the news from Grant's army. Little interest was felt in other points of the war, and the popular heart seemed to be excited only by the grand movement now going on at Richmond. All the political chieftains, office holders, members of Congress, and the prominent of Grant's success, most anxious, and it was admitted on all sides that the Presidential question hinged on the matter—that it would form the great and exclusive topic in the coming campaign; that if Grant succeeded, the Republican party would walk over the course and Lincoln would be seen for another term; but if he was defeated, the Republican party would be ruined; the masses would see the hopelessness of the war; a desire for peace would spring up; the peace party would be strengthened and Lincoln, Seward, Chase & Co. would go by the board. So it is regarded in the North—a political, as well as a military, crisis. Grant and Richmond is made to mean Lincoln and a prolongation of the war; on one depends the other. If Grant succeeds, Lincoln succeeds; if Grant is beaten, Lincoln is beaten. The campaign in Virginia, on this account, was looked upon in Washington with rather more political than military interest, and the politicians were pushing the administration to risk everything for Richmond, and to send Grant the last man. And this seemed the policy decided upon at the White House, for reinforcements have been passing through Washington to the front every day for more than two weeks. Where they came from it was not known; but it was obvious that they were drawing troops from every point they could. Hardly a regiment has been left around Washington to man the defenses. The cry everywhere was "On to Richmond."

From what this informant saw and heard in Washington, he does not think that Grant is going to risk a battle for Richmond. Indeed he says that it was openly advocated by the Republican Congressmen—and he was within ear-shot of them many a time—that the true policy was for Grant to get as close to Richmond as he can without a fight, and invest the city and move upon it after the manner of Vicksburg. This seemed to be so universally conceded in Washington to be the settled policy of the administration that it was generally rumored, and our informant heard no contradiction of it, that Lincoln had given Grant positive orders against risking a battle for Richmond, but had directed him to adhere closely to the same plan of operations as he did before Vicksburg, and the much coveted prize would be as surely won by him as it was in that instance.

An impression prevailed that Pemberton and Bragg were in chief command at Richmond, upon which bets were offered that Grant would eat his 4th of July dinner in Richmond. Grant's losses are freely admitted in private well-informed circles in Washington, to be seven or five thousand in killed, wounded and missing. There is a great deal of discontent in the North, but this informant thinks that all depends upon the issue of the next battle. There is a great deal of talk of "peace," "peace men," "peace resolutions," but the question of the termination of the war has resolved itself into this in the North: If Grant is beaten, the North will be forced to admit the hopelessness of taking Richmond, and may probably go for stopping the war; but if Grant whips, the whole North will be united for the prosecution of the war and the crushing of the rebellion. It is a military and political crisis in the North, and a serious reverse at this juncture would irretrievably damage the authorities at Washington, and open the way for the peace party of the North in the coming Presidential campaign.

Washington, as described by this informant, is one great seat of crime and corruption. There are gathered there all the flashy women and men of Boston and New York, pugilists, politicians, gamblers; the city is one continual scene of debauchery and riot; and among its latest importations are the notorious dance houses of New York.

The Petersburg Express of Tuesday, says affairs there were quiet the day previous, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when rapid and heavy reports of cannon broke upon the air. The discharges could be distinctly heard in that city above the roar and din of noise upon our streets, and curiosity was of course on tip-toe to ascertain the cause. It was at one time believed that a serious engagement was in progress, and the surrounding hills and elevated localities in the city were soon occupied by anxious listeners.

About 6 o'clock, the fury of the bombardment had expended itself, and the firing thereafter slackened, until towards 8 o'clock, when it almost entirely ceased. For the space of about one hour the discharges of heavy ordnance were more rapid and distinct than has been heard on any previous occasion in Petersburg.

We have heard of several gentlemen in Raleigh, and in this county, who have spoken of hearing heavy firing about the time of the heavy cannonading referred to above by the Petersburg Express, and it was no doubt the same. If so, the firing was heard some hundred and seventy-five or two hundred miles away from the scene of action.

Congress has passed a bill in secret session, fixing the first Monday in November, 1864, as the time for the next regular meeting of Congress.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday, says a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the Green Mountains, having returned from a tour in the North, where nothing was talked of but the news from Grant's army. Little interest was felt in other points of the war, and the popular heart seemed to be excited only by the grand movement now going on at Richmond. All the political chieftains, office holders, members of Congress, and the prominent of Grant's success, most anxious, and it was admitted on all sides that the Presidential question hinged on the matter—that it would form the great and exclusive topic in the coming campaign; that if Grant succeeded, the Republican party would walk over the course and Lincoln would be seen for another term; but if he was defeated, the Republican party would be ruined; the masses would see the hopelessness of the war; a desire for peace would spring up; the peace party would be strengthened and Lincoln, Seward, Chase & Co. would go by the board. So it is regarded in the North—a political, as well as a military, crisis. Grant and Richmond is made to mean Lincoln and a prolongation of the war; on one depends the other. If Grant succeeds, Lincoln succeeds; if Grant is beaten, Lincoln is beaten. The campaign in Virginia, on this account, was looked upon in Washington with rather more political than military interest, and the politicians were pushing the administration to risk everything for Richmond, and to send Grant the last man. And this seemed the policy decided upon at the White House, for reinforcements have been passing through Washington to the front every day for more than two weeks. Where they came from it was not known; but it was obvious that they were drawing troops from every point they could. Hardly a regiment has been left around Washington to man the defenses. The cry everywhere was "On to Richmond."

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For the Confederate BATTLE-FIELD, May 8th, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Please publish the following list of casualties in the 55th regiment N. C. Troops, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. H. Belo, in the battle of May 6th, 1864:

Field and Staff—Killed, Ensign M B Galloway. Co A—Killed, privates Amos Boyett, Tobias Lamm and Barney Tomlinson. Wounded, Lieut T J Hadley left shoulder, corp H Scott mortally, since died, corp S M Upchurch in elbow; privates J W Adams, C H Barnes both legs, J H Bell, Bryant Bass groin, Ben Edridge thigh seriously, Granberry Edridge ditto, G Farrell leg, C Gardner shoulder, A Smith shoulder, Eliza Scott ditto, Nathan Tomlinson hand and shoulder, Gary Tomlinson hand, W S Williamson ankle, Willie Watson ankle. Missing Eli Williamson. Total killed, enlisted men, 4; wounded, officers, 1; enlisted men, 17; missing, enlisted men, 1. Aggregate 23.

Co B—Killed, corp E Ethel Lewis and Mathew Privett; privates Wuburn Minton, Meredith Beuge and J E Turner. Wounded, capt J P Eden in hand and shoulder, sergeants John Robinson in arm, Noah Gilchrist thigh seriously, Erwin Haglund in thigh; privates Saml Beuge in hand, W H Haggins in thigh seriously, Elbert Marlow in bowels, mortally, Frank Privett, Lewis Privett in thigh. Missing, Sydney Summerville and W Billings. Total killed, enlisted men, 5; wounded, officers, 1; enlisted men, 11; missing, enlisted men, 2. Aggregate 18.

Co C, Killed—Privates C C Cobb, Thos Randall, Thos Watson. Wounded—Sergeant R Beam in side seriously, corp F Warwick left arm amputated, privates George Barrett in chest, W P Berry in hip, A L Froeseberger in right arm, A E Grigg in arm, J J Kirth in thigh and hand seriously, J B Lowrance head, J Morrison finger amputated, T N Martin in hip, J C Mooney in head, A Mooney, Jr right arm, J H Oates in side seriously. Missing—Privates Thomas Mitchell and A Weaver. Total killed, enlisted men 3; wounded enlisted men 18; missing 2. Aggregate 13.

Co D, Killed—Sergeant B W Blanton, privates Wm Gibson, W E Dickey, David Hamrick, Jr, B W Yarbrough. Wounded—Sergeant R M Randall in leg, corp C J Hamrick arm, privates D H Smith hand, A H Bridges arm, M L Carroll hand, John Greene hand seriously, J P Greene left arm seriously, D Hamrick in left thigh, H G Hamrick left arm amputated, A M Hamrick ditto, Eliza Hamrick ditto, Wm Harrell in head, George H Swain slightly, G C McSwain in left shoulder seriously, John Millins in side seriously, L Weaver in face. Missing R H Greene. Total killed enlisted men 5; wounded enlisted men 16; missing enlisted men 1; aggregate 22.

Co E, Killed—Privates J Q Dudley and J Manning. Wounded—Lieut G E Talt in right leg, corp J F Helton ankle seriously, corp H Cason in breast, privates J A Adams in hip, P Bullock left thigh seriously, Joseph Brady left arm, J S Brown in thigh, Eliza Briley in thigh, A B Carney in arm, J Edwards head seriously. Wounded—Privates Edmund Evans head, Wm Gurganus left arm, Chas A Randolph in left side seriously, John A Gaskins left leg seriously, R E Pollard in neck, Wm Gardner thigh broken, C M Smith arm, Benj Steele left foot, C E Waltrip right arm, J A Vicks wounded, corp H W Manning. Total killed enlisted men 2; wounded enlisted men 18; officers wounded 1; aggregate loss 21.

Co F—Killed, privates David Logan and John White. Wounded, privates A McClure right shoulder severely, W T Williams mortal—since died, Philip Buff in shoulder, David Buff in arm, Peter Shufford in arm seriously, L Martin in hand, E R White in breast seriously, A Cook hand, Z Braket, knee seriously, Solomon Hoyle hand, Wm S Workman ditto, Anderson Self in foot, John Smith seriously, John Ledford hand, Joseph Corripe in hip, John S Crow face seriously, Henry Norman finger. Missing, John Mull, privates S M Wright, Jesse Tallent. Total killed, enlisted men 2; wounded 19, missing 3—aggregate loss 24.

Co G—Killed, privates Jesse B Garries and James Briles. Wounded sergeants E Rich, D G Martin in leg, corp D A Lee in foot, James H Best arm, A B Blackman, J B Chance in leg, N D Chance ditto, Y W Lee in shoulder, Jno Garra in chin. Missing, Jno B Ingram, L B Price and D Thompson. Total killed—enlisted men 2, wounded 9, missing 3—aggregate loss 14.

Co H—Killed, sergeants Henry A Belo, corp Alex Palmer; privates Jesse Swinson, John Swinson and Joseph Hayes. Wounded, Joe Benfield in thigh, Noah Logan in heel, L C Eric in thigh severely, J J Seacore in thigh and side severely, A Bolick side severely, Alex Bolick thigh severely, M M Baker breast severely, J G Jones thigh, W P Furtner throat severely, S Padgett side, corp D N Kever

shoulder. Total killed, enlisted men, 9; wounded, 11. Aggregate loss 20. Co I—Wounded, sergeants T M Bragg, right arm amputated, J P Griffin in side severely, corp L W Dent in arm, privates Jas Burt in leg, A J Allen in forehead, Sam Hery in leg severely, B G Mason in arm, M L Perry in leg, Henry Winston ditto, P Higgins in head. Total, wounded, 10. Aggregate 10. Co K—Killed, privates John H Dean, J L Howard, Amos Howard and W W Knott. Wounded, S L Howard in leg, M Blackwell in foot, M G Curran in leg and missing, A D Frasier in head, Thos Knott in neck severely, J Murray in thigh severely, R S Murwood in leg severely, James M Waller in arm, G R Hayes in arm. Missing, R B Jones. Total, killed, enlisted men, 4; wounded, 9; missing, 1. Aggregate loss 14.

RECAPITULATION. Killed, officers, 1; enlisted men, 23. Wounded, officers, 8; enlisted men, 132. Missing, enlisted men, 12. Total loss 167.

A. H. BELO, Lieut. Col. Comd'g.

List of Casualties of Company D, 26th N. C. T., in the Battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania C. H.

Killed, privates Ruben Hupier, Hardy W Langston, John Gilmore. Wounded, Lieut Jas G Jones in side severely, sergeant Henry J Booker in face severely, sergeant Wm F Utley, in hand, corporals R Q Burt in leg, W B Norris in leg, Simeon A Austin in breast; privates Joseph Baker in hand, Andrew J Ford in arm, James Gilmore in ankle severely, W J Gatis in neck severely, Wesley Hamilton buried in bowels, S L Jones in chin, Joseph McCarter in leg, John Price in bowels, Jas F Stephens bruised slightly, Rufus Tansan unknown, Eli Treadway in arm severely. Missing, privates Anderson Ellis and P H Younger.

WILLIAM M. SNEELING.

Lieut. Comd. Co. D, 26th Reg. N. C. T. Papers of the city will please copy.

[For the Confederate.]

The Message of the Governor, coming as it did in the midst of the severest trial that has ever befallen our young Government, did not fail to attract the attention of all. It was read by all loyal and true men with feelings of regret; by others whose principles are as black as their hearts, with delight. When the Confederate Government conspired those to the age of 45, it abolished, or rather drove away with the Militia; for it embraced all men up to that age liable to military duty; and in reality there has been no militia since that time; nor will there be any in the State, unless the Legislature pass an act creating a militia out of those above the age of 50.

The message dwells very laboriously upon the great harm that would be done the farming interests if the men between 45 and 60 were called into the field, and this in the face of the order issued by the General Commanding the Reserve forces, in which he says that those men will only be called out in cases of invasion. Why does not Governor Vance rest satisfied with those assurances? Would he do less, if circumstances required their services? In regard to the Militia officers, does he wish to have some three or four Regiments of Colonels, Majors, etc., to whom he can issue orders, and they repeat them to the winds, or publish for the purpose of giving them the intense satisfaction of seeing their names posted in conspicuous places? Those called out between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50, are under the orders of the General Government; they are beyond the control of the Governor, and he must not think they will allow themselves to be seduced by the appointment of the Governor's best eaters as company officers. The right of election is granted them by the authority that called them out, and he can rest assured that they will not forego that right and have the places usurped by those whose proper place is in the ranks with them.

I have very little doubt but that the Governor will have many who will mingle their tears of regret with his, regretting that "timid honored military institution" abolished. Let us enquire who they are: It cannot be those whose sons, husbands and brothers are engaged in the deadly strife, shielding them from lust and dishonor, for they see the "militia officer" strutting around, deciding upon the merits of each battle, (which like the warrior's horse they smell from afar off), each considering himself a hero, and each receiving from the Government a pension for his services. Let us enquire who they are: It cannot be those whose sons, husbands and brothers are engaged in the deadly strife, shielding them from lust and dishonor, for they see the "militia officer" strutting around, deciding upon the merits of each battle, (which like the warrior's horse they smell from afar off), each considering himself a hero, and each receiving from the Government a pension for his services.

We have now two-thirds more magistrates than there is the least necessity for. We have no need of the "militia officers," for they have no command; and in Liberty's name, if they are not exempt by disability, let them go to the field and do their duty.

The Governor and Legislature may, by the measure proposed, secure the services of the Holston voters at home, or rather they may buy them, for it looks like a mass of potage offered to the Conservatives; but he can rest assured that the army and the loyal men of this State will place their seal of condemnation upon it at the proper time.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A very remarkable incident occurred during the battle of Thursday. In the 6th Virginia regiment there is a company from Norfolk, and in this company is Lieut. —, of that city. When he left Norfolk he parted from a lady to whom he was very much attached, and who, in return, as the sequel proves, was tenderly attached to him. When the Yankees occupied the city, she made the acquaintance of several of the most gentlemanly of them, one of whom became enamored of her. She left Norfolk for the North, and he occasionally corresponded with her. This man was killed on Thursday, and from his pocket was taken a daguerreotype of the lady, and a sealed letter in her handwriting, addressed to Lieut. G., and one from her written to the dead, requesting him to send them to Lieut. G., at the earliest opportunity. By a most singular occurrence, the daguerreotype and letter were found by a friend of the Lieut., and handed to him at once. His feelings, of course, can better be imagined than described. The Yankee had carefully preserved them.

The Richmond Examiner states that poison of balls and explosive bullets are not honorable modes of war, and for that reason they are in use in the Yankee army. Some of our soldiers wounded in the army of Northern Virginia owe their wounds to these infernal contrivances, enhancing the dangers of death and the necessity of amputation. It is intimated that Brig. Gen. J. B. Gordon, of North Carolina, was wounded by a poisoned ball, and that his death was the result of it.

From the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday. A brilliant affair took place at the Mechanicsville, on Monday evening, which demonstrated the enemy's weakness, and gave a great impetus to the welcome by our army of the enemy to their new line on the immortal Chickamauga. The enemy's skirmishers on their left flank, desiring to probe the depth of interest entertained for them by Gen. Lee, engaged a portion of our army in their front, and while they were indulging themselves in the amusement, suddenly discovered themselves flanked by two Confederate brigades, Butler's and Daniel's, and made all haste to get out of the way. They received some gallant fire from our gallant men, and left, besides over a hundred prisoners, sundry wounded and dead in our hands. On yesterday morning an engagement occurred five miles beyond Mechanicsville, in which considerable artillery appears to have taken part. The firing commenced at an early hour and continued sharply until an advanced hour in the day. Various rumors were at first to the effect, all of which were favorable, but up to 6 o'clock in the evening, no authentic intelligence was received.

We ascertained last night the enemy commenced moving his right, soon after daylight, in the direction of Tunstall's station, on the York River Railroad. Our troops were engaged in paying attention to their movements, when a portion of our skirmishers, in Hill's from Lane's brigade, stumbled upon the enemy in a field about two miles east of Shady Grove church, and about five miles from Mechanicsville. The enemy immediately threw out their line of skirmishers, while the main body of the brigade seized a favorable position and commenced throwing up breastworks, while our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy. One line of skirmishers being superior in numbers to those of the enemy, were forced to fall back, whereupon the enemy's supports advanced in three lines, intending to drive our men from their position. They had not proceeded more than 150 yards before sections of Walker's artillery opened a raking fire upon them, creating terrible havoc, and causing the enemy to break in confusion and retreat; our infantry aiding the artillery in accelerating their speed. This fight commenced about 12 o'clock, and the cannonading continued until about three. Skirmishing commenced at different points in the vicinity early in the forenoon, and was continued until late in the afternoon. Our loss was very slight. The field occupied by the enemy in their assault upon Lane's brigade was dotted with dead and wounded Yankees. They lost heavily.

The situation of the enemy is between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, their right resting east of Ables, on the Central, and their left near Tunstall's, on the York River Railroad. Their cavalry pickets extend their lines up to Hanover Town and vicinity. The Central railroad is entirely clear. An inspection tour to the scene of their recent occupation of this road, between Hawitt's and Anderson's stations, disclosed the fact that they had torn up and mutilated the track for the distance of five miles, rendering about two miles and a half of the track entirely worthless for railway use. The track will nevertheless be speedily repaired.

Persons from the army on yesterday report that Butler has landed with the best portion of his army at West Point. Every indication points to a speedy renewal of hostilities, but until Butler completes his junction with Grant, no such renewal will be initiated by the latter.

Nothing new from the South side yesterday, save a report that Butler was crossing the James to perfect a union with Grant. His present position, it is not expected will be abandoned entirely, and if any troops are being sent on this side of the river, it is for the purpose of preventing a flank movement upon Grant's left, and after the danger is over they will return to the land of their idol, "Drewry's Bluff." Grant is prone to appear original, and no doubt, will deny that he is now executing the line of McClellan, because he operates on both sides instead of one side of the river.

For several days past, suspicious movements have been observed among the enemy's fleet, and on day before yesterday a number of transports were seen to pass down the river. On yesterday, we learn, the main portion of the fleet had disappeared, and a reinforcement of the enemy's lines at Bermuda proved that their force in that quarter has been materially diminished. It seems evident that Butler has taken the best part of his forces to West Point, to reinforce Grant, preferring that route to the more dangerous and conspicuous one across Charles City and New Kent. If this should prove entirely correct, Butler will scarcely be able to re-appear during the present campaign, on the South-side. His assistance is sadly needed by Grant, and, once at his disposal, will not be spared in the death struggle which appears so near at hand.

From the Atlanta Confederacy. AFFECTING INCIDENT.—During one of the series of engagements which have recently come off at the front, as a body of our cavalry was being hotly pursued by the enemy's infantry and artillery, a cannon ball came whizzing just over the head of one of our boys, and passed between the legs of a brave fellow of the infantry, who was just in the rear of the cavalry, and in the act of stepping across a branch. Both legs of his pants were almost torn off, but no damage was done to the soldier further than the loss of a finger. He stood perfectly amazed at his almost miraculous escape. While standing thus, the young cavalryman, near whose head the ball had passed, and by the way as brave a boy as ever trod a horse or chased a Yankee hyena to his lair—rubs up and remarks:—"That is the answer to a pious mother's prayers. The soldier was touched to the heart; and bursting into tears, said yes, he had a pious, good mother. He felt that in answer to her prayers he had escaped almost unharmed from the deadly missile.

Mothers! let your boys in the army know that you pray for them, and they will be braver soldiers and better boys. A mother's prayer is a safer shield for her boy than bomb-proof fortifications.

We saw on the streets to-day Brigadier General L. S. Baker, and his gallant aid, Lieutenant R. Fulghum. Gen. Baker was wounded very severely at Brandy Station last August in his right arm, almost shattering it to pieces, but we are glad to learn that his wound is nearly healed. He is now on his way to the army of Northern Virginia to take command of Hampton's Division of cavalry. Hampton having been placed in command of the entire cavalry force. There is no more gallant officer in our army than General Baker. —Conservative.

WHEAT'S OPERATION.—An official despatch in the Atlanta Intelligencer of the 27th, says: "On Wednesday, 220 loaded wagons left Greenville, and brought off 50 and hurried the year. He beat a Yankee brigade of cavalry and brought in 100 prisoners. The number of men and horses was a little surprising, and going on. All well."

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER OF Tuesday, says it was reported on good authority, that Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, or was about to do so.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Received according to act of Congress in the year 1860, by J. S. Tamm, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army. Richmond, June 2. News of the day. The enemy's left yesterday morning, inflicting a heavy loss on them, capturing a battery, one stand of colors, and a number of prisoners. Col. Lawrence Kett, of S. C., was wounded yesterday.

Further from Gen. Lee. Richmond, June 2. The following has been received from Headquarters of Northern Va., dated June 1st: "Sergeant of War: There has been a skirmish along our line to-day. Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy this forenoon and drove them to the entrenchments. This evening the enemy attacked Hoke, and were gallantly repulsed by Cook and Kirkland's brigades.

Breakridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners. A force of infantry is reported to have arrived at Tunstall's from the White House, and are extending their line up the York river railroad. They state that they belong to Butler's force.

An authentic version of the affair at Ashland yesterday, represents that the enemy attacked Lee's cavalry near Hanover Court House in the morning and drove them back to and through Ashland. The Yankees then proceeded to tear up the railroad, and whilst thus engaged, Rose's cavalry dashed in and routed the party, capturing three hundred horses and a number of prisoners. The flying enemy were pursued nearly to the Court House.

Only a small force of Yankees were at Ashland yesterday. Very little damage done. The main body was attacked and defeated by Lomax. An official dispatch from Johnston, dated New Hope, June 1st, says the army is in a healthy condition. In partial engagements has had great advantage. The enemy's cavalry and transportation animals represented in a suffering condition. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

Severe fighting in the direction of the York River Railroad, reported this forenoon. No particulars received. [THIRD DISPATCH.]

Our forces on the South-side attacked the Yankees this morning in their rifle pits near New Bottom church, killing and capturing a number of the 107th Connecticut regiment. Our loss trifling.

Nothing of importance in either House of Congress to-day. The House spent some time in secret session.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 30th has been received. It contains dispatches from Grant's army, filled with gasconade. They say that Lee is out-generated, and that the whole army is across the Pamunkey moving on to Richmond.

The dispatches it contains from Georgia are unimportant. It says there had been many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. Gold closed at 158.

RECEIPTS SALE.—We notice that the interest of Com. R. F. Stockton in "Breuer gold mine," in Chesterfield district, S. C., is to be sold at auction, on the 5th of July next, in Cheraw, S. C., at the suit of the Confederate States. See advertisement in this paper.

See Advertisement of Crech and Litchford, of Choice Blockade Goods for sale.

Wilmington has raised nearly \$8,000 for the benefit of the Washington people, and the contributions are still coming in. What has Raleigh done? Quite as liberally, we trust.

The Boston Courier defends the action of Gen. Forrest at Fort Pillow—no matter, it says, how many Yankees were killed. It cites history to prove that garrisons who persist in holding untenable points have always been massacred after those points have been captured.

In the fight with Gen. Cleburne the other day the Yankees were steeped with liquor, and came up to a charge, at first slowly, but ran back quickly, not standing fire or fighting as well as at Resaca. They have quit charging and gone to digging.

Gen. Johnston's Army.—An intelligent and well informed officer, in a position in the field to judge of the situation, writes: "Everything is on the move; apparently seeking position for line of battle. It is hard to divine Gen. Johnston's real intentions, he keeps everything so much to himself, but from all I can see, I am inclined to think that he is intending giving them battle if they come square up to us. We are about fifteen miles from Marietta. I know so little of the country that I am unable to describe the quick locality of our army. Forrest is certainly moving into Tennessee. Roddy has captured Florence, Alabama. The work will soon comment."

THOMAS AND BOWEN'S LEAVING EAST Tennessee.—The Bristol Gazette of the 5th, states that the Tories and bushwhackers between Bristol and Knoxville, are leaving for Chattanooga. Thomas A. R. Nelson, John Nathaniel and several others, have gone for aid, provided as Mr. Netherland said to a friend, Grant was whipped at Richmond. A good many negroes left. A gentleman from below Greenville reports no Yankees this side of New Market—all having gone to reinforce Sherman at Chattanooga.

FROM FORREST'S COMMAND.—A gentleman who left about a week ago, informs us that he saw at that place an acquaintance who belonged to Forrest's command. From him he learned that the information that General's force was near Chattanooga, and that the information was correct, was a mistake. He was in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and was in the vicinity of Chattanooga. We hope so.

AGUSTA CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.